NOTE XVIII.

A NEW GENUS, A NEW SPECIES OF ANTHEREA, AND SOME GEOGRAPHICAL RACES OF THE GENUS CRICULA (SATURNIDAE) FROM THE INDO-MALAYAN REGION

BY

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(With plate 8).

Cricula drepanoides (Moore), P. Z. S. 1865, p. 817. This must be separated from *Cricula* (Walk.), Cat. Het. B. M. 1855, to which genus it appears to have little in common. The only reason for its being there is a slight resemblance to *C. trifenestrata* (Helf.) but for which I propose the name

Solus, nov. gen.

Cells of fore and hind-wing open, there being no discal veins. No trace of veins in the cell [1]). A branch given off from the subcostal just at the curve, and continued to the apex. Thorax and abdomen weak and frail. Hind-margin of the fore-wing straight, making a right angle with the outer margin. Hind-wing longer than in *Cricula* being twice the length of the body.

The fenestrae of *Solus* are not so completely hyaline as of *Cricula* and the appearance of these and the frail body

1) These are the disappearing veins (see Grote, Proc. South London Entom. Socy. 1897, The British Day Butterflies, Fig. 1) and are distinctly though faintly found in *Cricula* proper. In *Rhodia* they have commenced to atrophy; in *Solus* they have disappeared altogether with the discals, so completely as to leave no trace of ever having been there.

call to mind the West African genus *Eudemonia*; but *Solus*, which is a native of Bhutan, is isolated from any other oriental genus that I am acquainted with. If we relied only on neuration it would fall into the Attacinae proper.

I am indebted to Mr. Rothschild for the specimen which I possess of this insect, which is known only from the male, and is very rare in collections.

Cricula trifenestrata (Helf.) *bornea*, nov. subsp.

Fore-wing in both sexes the least falcate of any form of *trifenestrata* (Helfer 1847), which species is known from Burmah, India, Ceylon, Andamans, Java and Sumatra. The dark line of the fore-wing curved behind towards the base of the wing, and more broad. The costal fenestra of the male almost obsolete; that of the female less, and the central one almost absent.

Male and female, pale yellow buff (perhaps a little bleached).

Hab. Busan, Borneo, July 10th 1895.

Types in coll. Watson.

Received in exchange from J. C. Moulton, Esq., Sarawak.

C. trifenestrata javana, nov. subsp.

Like *andamana* (Jord.) a large race.

The Java *trifenestrata* may be separated from the Andaman race by the more falcate apex of the fore-wing of both sexes, and the female being more rufous and without an additional fenestra in the cell of the fore-wing, which female *andamana* and also *Cricula Andrei* (Jord.) usually have, and for this race I propose the name *javana*.

Types in coll. Watson.

A series of both sexes from Malang, Eastern Java.

C. Andrei elaezia (Jord.), Nov. Zool. XVI, 1909, p. 303.

The type male is in the Tring Museum, from Preanger, Java, ex coll. van de Poll.

Female: tawny yellow above; fore-wing with a dark brown line from apex to middle of hind-margin, wider in the middle and suffused towards outer margin, thus the outer half of the fore-wing is darker than costal half. Hind-wing with the subbasal line brown and post-discal line more serrated and bolder than Burmese or Cachar *Andrei*. Both wings below clear brown, darker on the marginal half. Smaller than typical *Andrei*.

Two females. Preanger, Java occ. 1888, in the Leyden Museum in coll. Piepers:

One, the type, in coll. Museum Leyden, N°. 2799. Length of fore-wing 40 mm.

The other, co-type, in coll. Watson, which I was kindly allowed to retain.

There are several males in the Leyden Museum which exhibit little variation from the type male of this geographical form in Tring Museum. These and the two specimens below have the appearance of having been bred.

C. Andrei ab. *afenestra*, nov. ab.

Wings uniformily coloured above and below except for the central line of the fore-wing, and the basal and serrated line on the hind-wing. No clear glassy areas (fenestrae), these being indicated by the merest point of dark scales near the costa of fore-wing, which, strange to say, indicates the spot on typical male *Andrei* which is the first to be suppressed.

Two females, one larger (length of fore-wing 43 mm.) and paler than the other; the *Andrei elaezia* females being intermediate in colour between these two aberrations.

Hab. Preanger, Java occ. 1888.

Type female in the Leyden Museum in coll. Piepers, N°. 6800.

Co-type in coll. Watson.

The forms of *C. Andrei* from the Indo-Malayan Islands appear unknown, but I am informed that there are two kinds of *Cricula*-larvae in the Andamans and I hope to

have them from this district, and Mr. van Eecke is endeavouring to obtain larvae of *C. Andrei elaezia* from Java which I shall be most glad to see.

Antherea imperator, nov. sp.

Male. Near to *Helferi* (Moore) but considerably larger. Antennae light brown. Fore-wing apex as in *andamana* (Moore) and *Frithi* (Moore) being narrowly falcate, but in this species truncate not rounded. Costa pinkish grey, fore and hind-wings above pale pinkish brown, the cell and just beyond along the costa paler and pinker than the rest. Veins of fore-wing usually outlined in dark brown. A short brown subbasal line at right angles to the costa edged internally with pink; a very faint brown band just indicated, crossing from costa beyond the cell to the middle of hind-margin; a faint submarginal line commencing at the apical spot and continued to the hind-margin. The hinder angle of the wing being much produced. Ocellus not vitreous; inner half of ring pink, outer yellow with yellow streak across. The outer margins of both wings are outlined in brown; the fringes being the same shade as wings. Hind-wing triangular; both anal angle and outer margins long and straight; the costal rounded, the veins much less strongly outlined. A brown line extending from anal margin, then running broader round the outside of ocellus and continued as a wavy line to near anal angle. Another line outwardly parallel and contiguous to this one from the anal angle to near the outer angle. Ocellus as fore-wing but having the upper margin with a black spindle shaped mark. Below the wings are darker than above, outer half beyond the cell paler; a suffused subbasal brown band, another from hind-margin to the ocellus, and a narrow marginal line with paler spots without.

Female. Wings orange yellow with all veins of fore-wing outlined in dark brown, base of cell of fore-wing pink with brown line crossing it. A black line running from costa to ocellus. A strong dark brown line edged

outwardly with silver pink commencing near apex where it is much broader and running almost parallel with the outer to the hind-margin, and continued across the hind-wing ending at anal margin. A fainter line runs from mid-anal margin and arches partly round the ocellus. Fore-wing ocellus has small central vitreous yellow edged spot surrounded by a pinkish area which is again margined outwardly by black and inwardly by silvery pink. A pink line runs from costa to this ocellus below the black. Hind-wing ocellus has a less vitreous and is edged outwardly with black ending above in a black oval spot; the inner half of ocellus being pink the outer yellow. Below the wings are yellowish buff with a distinct submarginal internervular row of triangular black spots which are edged outwardly with white.

Hab. Malabar Mt., 1700 M., West Java, Oct. 1909/Jany. 1910. Dr. H. W. v. d. Weele.

Types in coll. Museum Leyden. A series of both sexes.

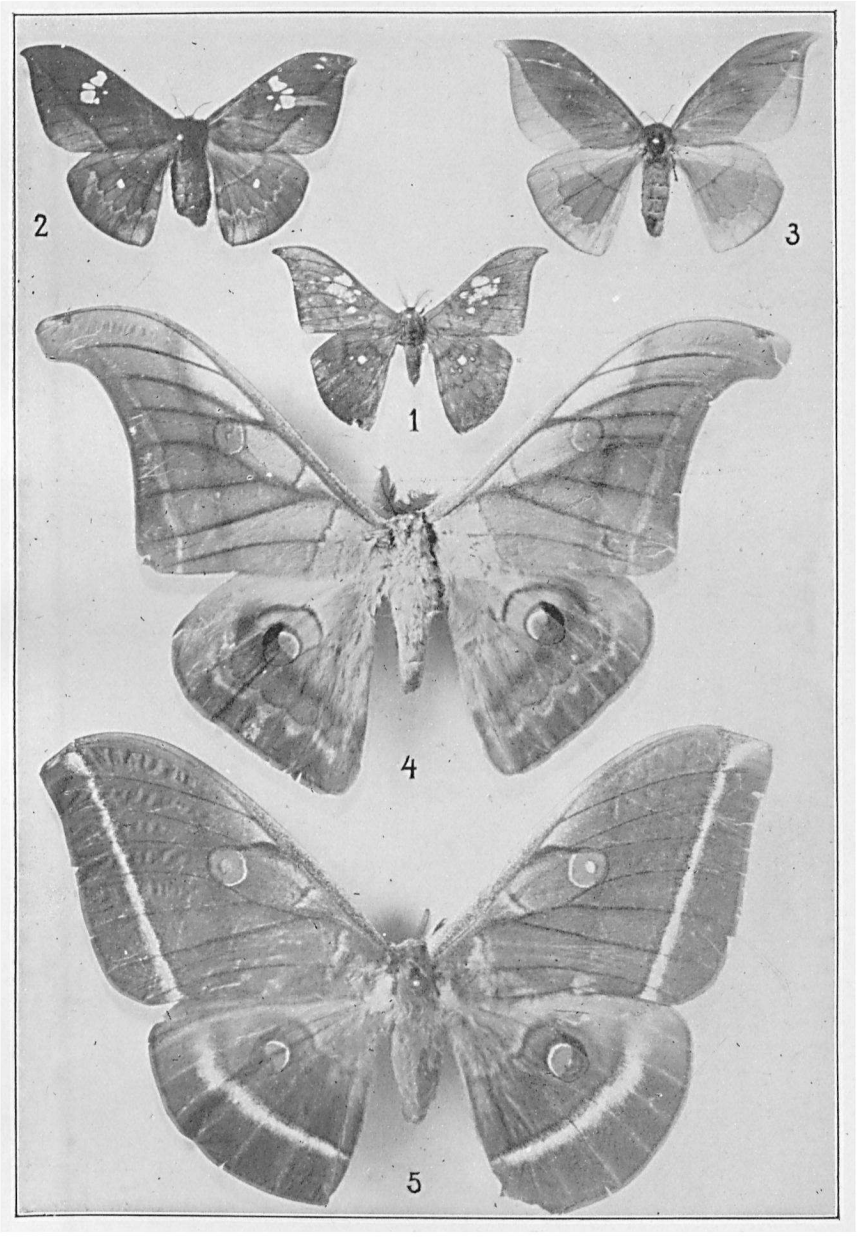
Co-types in coll. Watson.

There is a single male of a smaller geographical race of this species in the Tring Museum from Sarawak, Borneo, from Mr. J. C. Moulton, and it may occur in adjacent islands also.

Manchester, August 1913.

Explanation of Plate 8.

Fig. 1. *Solus drepanoides* (Moore). Nov. gen. Male.
„ 2. *Cricula Andrei elaezia* (Jord.). Female.
„ 3. „ „ ab. *afenestra* (Wats.). Nov. ab. Male.
„ 4. *Antherea imperator* (Wats.). Nov. sp. Male.
„ 5. „ „ „ „ . Female.



INDO-MALAYAN SATURNIDAE.